

Unrelated Business Income Tax and Tax-Exempt Organizations



Presenters



Al Page



Steve Farson



Presentation topics

- Unrelated Business Income Tax (UBIT)
- Why UBI can jeopardize tax-exempt status
- UBI's three tests
- Common types of UBI activities
- UBI exceptions and exclusions
- Principal form used to report UBI
- IRS resources



Important publications

- Publication 598, Tax on Unrelated Business Income of Exempt Organizations
- Publication 3079, Tax-exempt
 Organizations and Gaming
- Both publications are available on IRS.gov



UBI

- The tax on UBI applies to most organizations exempt from tax under section 501(a) of the IRC.
- UBI is income from a regularly carried on trade or business not substantially related to the organization's exempt purpose.
- The organization's activity must meet all three tests to be classified as UBI activity.



Trade or business?

- The term trade or business includes any activity carried on for the production of income from selling goods or from performing services.
- An activity doesn't lose its identity as a trade or business just because it's carried on within a larger group of similar activities that may be related to the organization's exempt purpose.



Regularly carried on?

- A business activity is considered to be regularly carried on if it shows a frequency and continuity, and is conducted in a way similar to comparable businesses of nonexempt organizations.
- The normal time span of the activity as conducted by the exempt organization is determined by comparing its time span with that of the same activity conducted by a nonexempt entity.



Not related to the exempt purpose?

- To be substantially related to an organization's exempt purpose, an entity must contribute importantly to accomplishing that activity.
- Just because the organization uses the income from the activity to further its charitable purposes, doesn't make the activity substantially related to its exempt purposes.



Advertising

- Many organizations sell advertising in their publications, programs, or other forms of public communication.
- Income from this sale of advertising is an unrelated trade or business income.
- This includes the sale of advertising space in weekly bulletins, magazines, journals, newsletters, or even on the organization's website.



Sale of merchandise

- This can be an unrelated business activity if the items being sold don't have a substantial relationship to the organization's exempt purposes.
- Selling products that result from the performance of an exempt function is not an unrelated trade or business if the product is sold in the same condition it is in when the exempt functions are completed.



Provision of services

- Sometimes an organization will provide services to individuals or other organizations and such services do not substantially further the organization's exempt purpose.
- The payments received for these services may be unrelated business income.



Leases

- Our final example of common activities that may generate UBI concerns leases or rental agreements.
- What if an organization enters into a lease with a third party who operates the organization's parking lot and pays rent to the organization – is the rental income taxable?
- For now the answer is: It depends.



Unrelated trade/business exceptions

- The first exception applies to activities conducted by an exempt organization's volunteers.
- Any trade or business in which substantially all the work is performed for the organization without compensation is not an unrelated trade or business.
- See Publication 3079, Tax-exempt Organizations and Gaming



Convenience

- This exception applies to section 501(c)(3) organizations that operate a trade or business for the convenience of members, students, patients, employees, or officers.
- An example would be an exempt university that operates laundry facilities available to its students residing in its dormitories.



Sale of donated goods

- A trade or business that sells merchandise, substantially all the organization received as gifts or contributions, is not an unrelated trade or business.
- A thrift shop operated by a tax-exempt organization that sells donated clothes and books to the general public, and the proceeds of which go to the exempt organization, is not an unrelated trade or business.



Distribution of low-cost articles

- For tax years beginning in 2014, the cost of the item to the organization that distributes the item has to be \$10.40 or less in order to meet this exception.
- For tax years beginning in 2015, it's \$10.50 or less.



Trade shows

One of the purposes of the organization in sponsoring the activity must be either:

- 1. Promoting and stimulating interest in, and demand for, the products and services of that industry.
- Educating the persons in attendance regarding new products and services, or new rules and regulations affecting the industry.



Sponsorship

- Under the sponsorship exception, soliciting and receiving qualified sponsorship payments is not considered an unrelated trade or business.
- Use or acknowledgment does not include advertising the sponsor's product or services.



Bingo

- Income derived from bingo games may be eligible for a special tax exemption
- In addition to the exception regarding uncompensated volunteer labor if the bingo game is the traditional type of bingo, it's legal under state and local law, and it's not ordinarily carried out on a commercial basis.



UBI exclusions

- The IRC also provides certain exclusions and deductions from the calculation of the UBIT.
- It's important to note that these exclusions may not apply to 501(c)(7) social club organizations.



Interest, dividends, annuities, etc.

 All dividends, interest, annuity payments with respect to security loans, income from notional principal contracts, and other income from an exempt organization's ordinary and routine investments that the IRS determines are similar to these types of income are excluded in computing UBI.



Royalty income

- Royalties are also excluded in computing UBI.
- To be considered a royalty, a payment must relate to the use of a valuable right.
- Payments for trademarks, trade names, or copyrights are ordinarily considered royalties.



Rental income

- Rents from real property, including elevators and escalators, are excluded in computing UBI unless the property is debt financed.
- Rents from personal property are not excluded. However, special rules apply to mixed leases – that is, leases of both real and personal property.



Gains/losses from sale of property

- Gains or losses from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of property are excluded from UBI.
- Stock in trade or other property of a kind that would be included in inventory if on hand at the close of the tax year, property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business is not included in this exclusion.



Form 990-T

- The Form 990-T is used to report unrelated business income and to pay the associated tax on that income.
- If an exempt organization has unrelated business income of more than \$1,000, it must file Form 990-T.
- The form is four pages long pages three and four are schedules.



UBI deductions

- UBIT is similar to the calculation of other income taxes in that UBI can be offset by related expenses.
- An exempt organization can take a net operating loss deduction in calculating its unrelated business taxable income.
- An exempt organization is also allowed a deduction from UBI for charitable contributions it makes.



NOLs

- This is a net loss from an unrelated business activity.
- The NOL deduction is allowed in computing UBI
- The NOL for any tax year, the carry-backs and carryovers, and the NOL deduction are without taking into account any amount of income or deduction that's been specifically excluded in computing UBTI.



Charitable contributions

- An exempt organization can deduct charitable contributions when computing its UBI, whether or not the contributions are directly connected with the unrelated business.
- The contribution must be paid to another qualified organization.
- An EO subject to the UBI tax is allowed a deduction for charitable contributions of up to 10 percent of its UBI computed without regard to the deduction for contributions.



Form 990-T reporting

- Any exempt organization that has gross income of \$1,000 or more for any taxable year from the conduct of any unrelated trade or business is required to file Form 990-T.
- The return is due on the 15th day of the fifth month following the end of the organization's accounting period.
- An organization that operates on a fiscal calendar year needs to file the Form 990-T by May 15th of the following year.

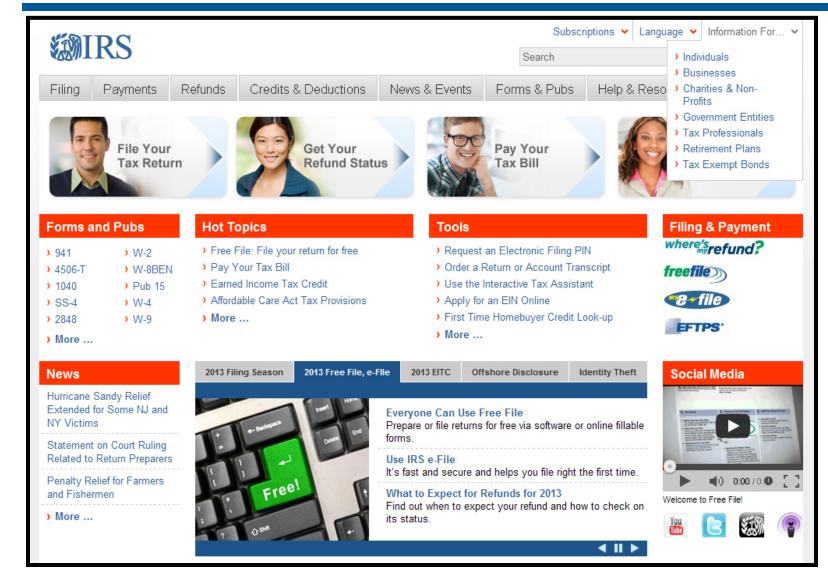


Public inspection requirements

- Under IRC Section 6104(d), a Section 501(c)(3) organization that files Form 990-T must make its entire annual exempt organization business income tax return, including amended returns, available for public inspection.
- The Form 990-T and related schedules must be made available for public inspection for a period of three years from the date the Form 990-T is required to be filed, including extensions.

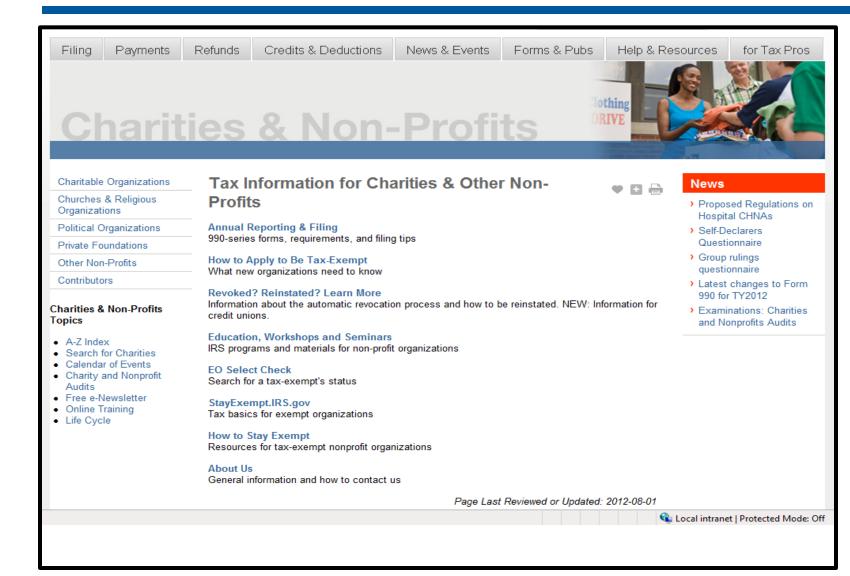


IRS Homepage



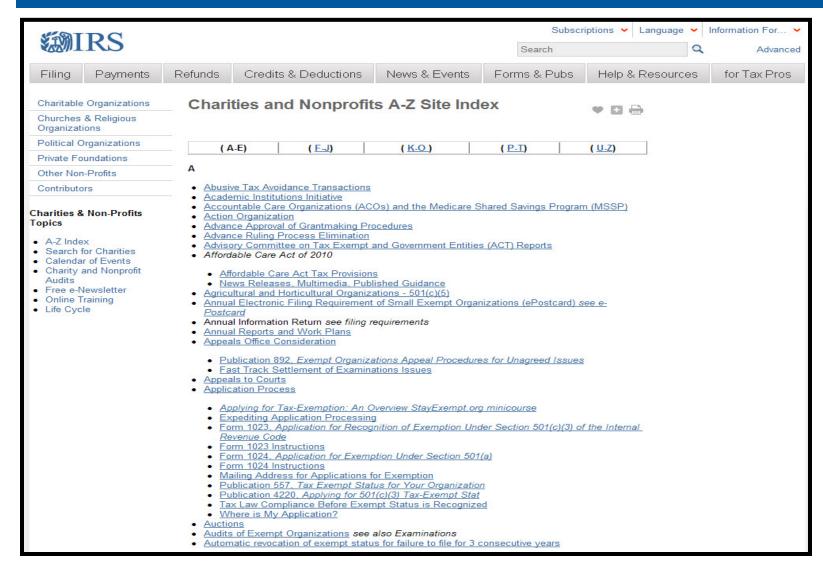


Charities & Non-Profits



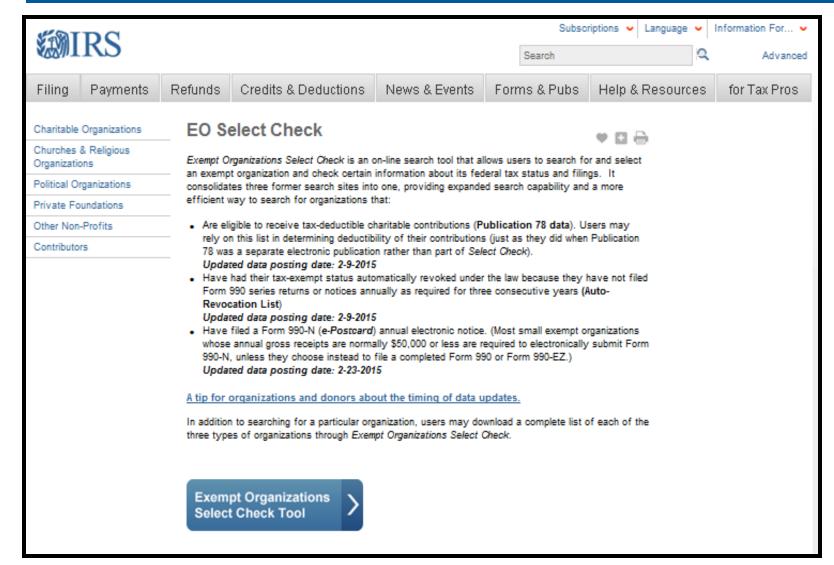


A-Z Site Index



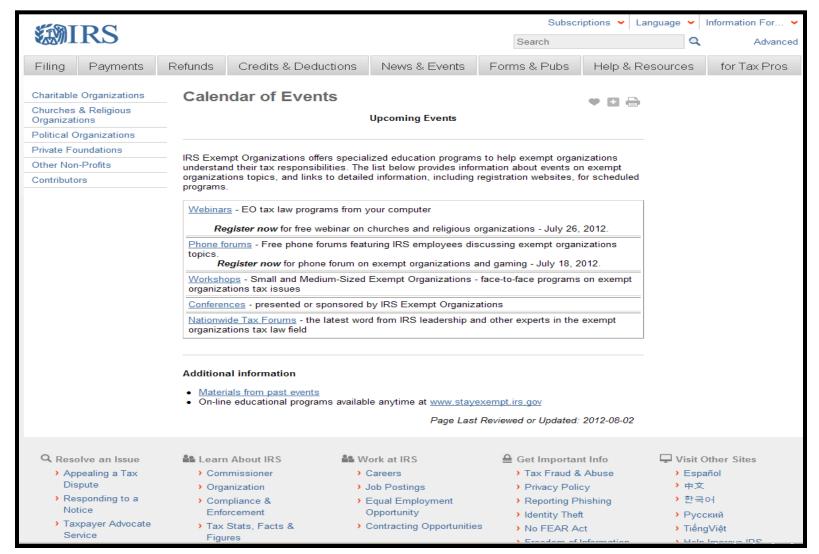


EO Select Check



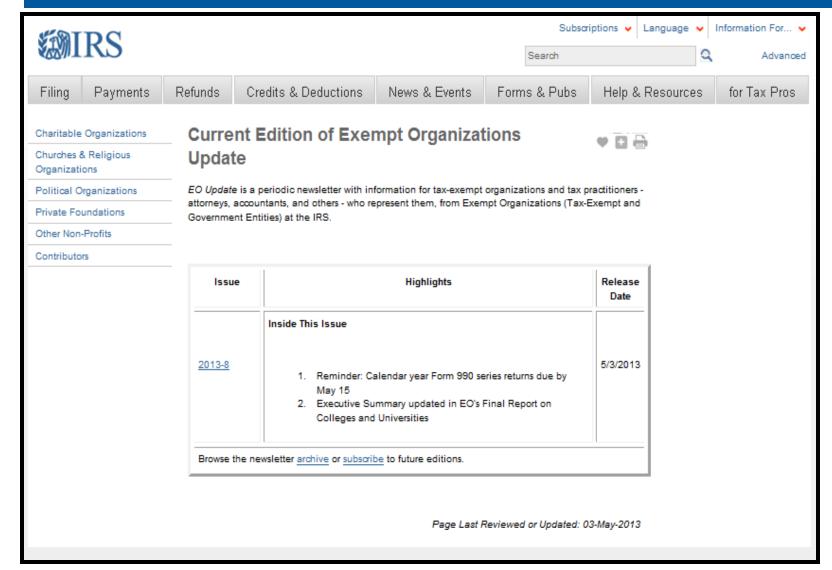


Calendar of Events



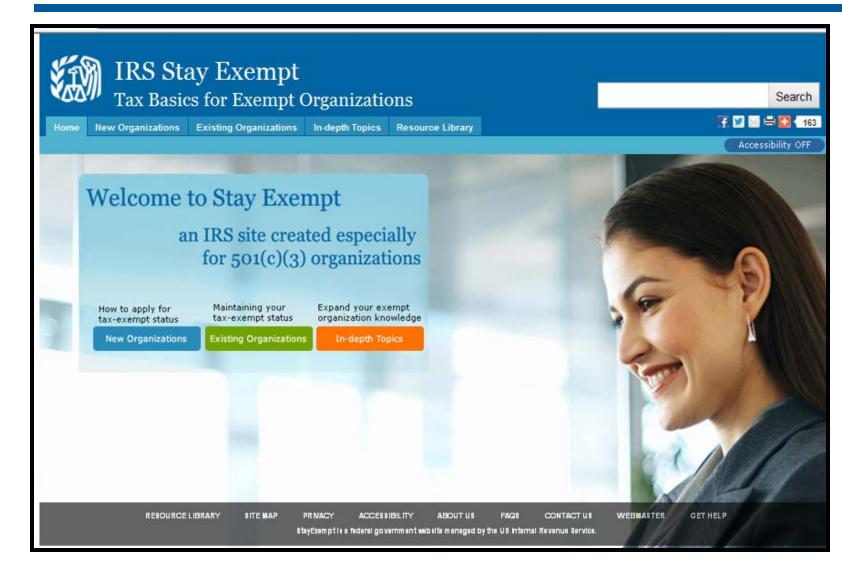


EO-Update: Free e-Newsletter





Stay Exempt





IRS Video Portal





More information

Charities and Nonprofits page

For forms, publications, general information:

www.irs.gov/charities

Web-Based Training Program

For 501(c)(3) organizations:

StayExempt.irs.gov

General Questions

Account issues only:

1-877-829-5500 (toll free)